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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/915,403	07/27/2001	Cristina Estavillo	60001479-2	7094

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EXAMINER

MILIA, MARK R

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2625

DATE MAILED: 05/04/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 09/915,403	Applicant(s) ESTAVILLO ET AL.	
	Examiner Mark R. Milia	Art Unit 2625	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 06 April 2006.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-3 and 7-19 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-3 and 7-19 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date: _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date: _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Amendment

1. Applicant's amendment was received on 4/6/06 and has been entered and made of record. Currently, claims 1-3, and 7-19 are pending.

Response to Arguments

2. Applicant's arguments, see pages 10-13, filed 4/6/06, with respect to the rejection(s) of claim(s) 1, 2, 10, and 12 under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) have been fully considered and are persuasive. Therefore, the rejection has been withdrawn. However, upon further consideration, a new ground(s) of rejection is made in view of a different interpretation of a previously cited reference.

3. Applicant's arguments regarding the rejection of claims 7-9 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) has been fully considered but they are not persuasive. The examiner agrees that Martin fails to disclose the printer devices generating the print preview data. However, Fujii does disclose such a feature. Particularly, Fujii discloses a data converting device connected to the printer that generates the print preview data and also states that the printer may be adapted to contain the data converting device. Therefore, the combination of Martin and Fujii would yield a system in which the printer devices generate the print preview data.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4. The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.

5. Claims 1-3, 10, and 12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Martin in view of U.S. Patent No. 5675717 to Yamamoto.

Regarding claim 1, Martin discloses a client computer device comprising: a user interface having a visual display unit (see Figs. 9, 11, and 16 and column 9 lines 59-63), at least one communications port for communicating between the client computer device and a plurality of printer devices (see Figs. 5, 6, 9, and 11 and column 12 line 6-column 13 line 23), driver means for driving said printer devices wherein the driver means are adapted to request a first print preview of a print job, and to request at least a second print preview of the print job, wherein the first print preview represents a first preview of the print job as printed on a first printer device, and wherein the second print preview represents a second preview of the print job as printed on a second printer device, wherein the second printer device is configured differently than the first printer device, such that the first print preview differs from the second print preview (see Figs. 5, 6, and 9, column 2 lines 42-59, column 10 lines 47-66, and column 11 line 6-45, reference shows that a user can obtain a print preview from two different type printing devices, wherein the previews are representations of how that particular printer will output the image data, all of which is analogous to the claim limitation), and browser

Art Unit: 2625

means for displaying, within the user interfaces the first print preview and the second print preview to a user, so as to enable the user to select at least one of the first printer device and the second printer device to print the print job (see Fig. 5, column 10 lines 56-66, column 11 lines 6-45, column 12 line 66-column 13 line 23, column 15 lines 41-49, and column 18 lines 27-33).

Martin does not disclose expressly requesting print preview data of a print job from a printer device.

Yamamoto discloses driver means for driving said printer devices wherein the driver means are adapted to request a print preview of a print job from a printer device, wherein the print preview represents a preview of the print job as printed on the printer device (see Figs. 1 and 7, column 3 line 65-column 4 line 2, column 4 lines 18-22 and 45-57, column 4 line 63-column 5 line 21, column 5 lines 55-63, column 6 lines 1-7, and column 6 line 21-column 7 line 4).

Regarding claim 10, Martin discloses a method of generating a plurality of print previews of a print job as provided by a plurality of different printers, said method comprising: requesting a first print preview of the print job (see column 2 lines 42-59, column 9 lines 59-63, column 10 lines 4-15 and 46-66, and column 11 lines 6-45), requesting at least a second print preview of the print job, wherein a second printer is configured differently from a first printer, such that the second print preview is different from the first print preview, wherein the first and second print previews take into account specific settings and characteristics of the first and second printers (see Figs. 5, 6, and 9, column 2 lines 42-59, column 10 lines 47-66, column 11 line 6-45, and column 17

lines 61-64, reference shows that a user can obtain a print preview from two different type printing devices, wherein the previews are representations of how that particular printer will output the image data, all of which is analogous to the claim limitation), displaying the first print preview and the second print preview of said print job to a user (see Fig. 5), and enabling the user to select the first printer or at least the second printer to print the print job based on the first and second print previews (see Fig. 5, column 10 lines 56-66, column 11 lines 6-45, column 12 line 66-column 13 line 23, column 15 lines 41-49, and column 18 lines 27-33).

Martin does not disclose expressly requesting print preview data of a print job from a printer device.

Yamamoto discloses driver means for driving said printer devices wherein the driver means are adapted to request a print preview of a print job from a printer device, wherein the print preview represents a preview of the print job as printed on the printer device (see Figs. 1 and 7, column 3 line 65-column 4 line 2, column 4 lines 18-22 and 45-57, column 4 line 63-column 5 line 21, column 5 lines 55-63, column 6 lines 1-7, and column 6 line 21-column 7 line 4).

Martin & Yamamoto are combinable because they are from the same field of endeavor, print system having print preview function and displaying print preview data.

At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to combine the generation of print preview data by the printer device, as described by Yamamoto, with the system of Martin.

The suggestion/motivation for doing so would have been to provide greater print preview accuracy and decrease the strain on the CPU of the host computer (see column 1 lines 53-55 of Yamamoto).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Yamamoto with Martin to obtain the invention as specified in claims 1 and 10.

Regarding claim 2, Martin further discloses wherein said first and second print previews are displayed as images that visually represents images of the print job in a form as printed on the first and second printing devices, taking into account individual printer settings of the first and the second printer devices (see Fig. 5, column 2 lines 42-59, column 10 lines 47-66, column 11 lines 6-45, and column 17 lines 62-64, reference states that parameter data can be stored in memory and indicate current parameters for printing circuitry, of which a printer includes printing circuitry).

Regarding claim 3, Martin further discloses wherein said first and second print previews are displayed as images that visually represents images of the print job in a form as printed on the first and second printing devices, taking into account individual printer settings of the first and the second printer devices (see Fig. 5, column 2 lines 42-59, column 10 lines 47-66, column 11 lines 6-45, and column 17 lines 62-64).

Yamamoto further discloses the setting being selected from the set of: font type, font size, page margins, print media dimensions, and appropriate color conversion depending on media type characters (see Fig. 1 "32" and column 4 line 63-column 5 line 21).

Regarding claim 12, Martin further discloses wherein said first and second print previews contains preview image data of the print job in a form for printing said print job on said first and second printers, taking into account local settings and capabilities of said first and second printers (see Fig. 5, column 2 lines 42-59, column 10 lines 47-66, column 11 lines 6-45, and column 17 lines 62-64, reference states that parameter data can be stored in memory and indicate current parameters for printing circuitry, of which a printer includes printing circuitry).

6. Claims 7-9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Martin in view of Fujii.

Regarding claim 7, Martin discloses a system of networked computer entities comprising: a plurality of printer devices (see Figs. 6, 9 and 11), printer devices comprise respective physical printer mechanisms, respective communications ports, a respective control means for controlling said ports and said printer mechanism, and respective server means capable of generating a page viewable via said port (see Figs. 5, 9, 11, and 16 and column 12 line 6-column 13 line 23), at least two of the printer devices being configured differently from one another, wherein the first preview generation means generates a first print preview for the print job, and wherein the second preview generation means generates a second print preview for the print job, wherein the first print preview is different from the second print preview (see Figs. 5, 6, and 9, column 2 lines 42-59, column 10 lines 47-66, and column 11 line 6-45, reference shows that a user can obtain a print preview from two different type printing devices,

Art Unit: 2625

wherein the previews are representations of how that particular printer will output the image data, all of which is analogous to the claim limitation), and, wherein at least one of the client computer devices is adapted to display the first print preview and the second print preview to a user, so as to enable the user to select at least one of the first printer device and the second printer device to print the print job (see Fig. 5, column 10 lines 56-66, column 11 lines 6-45, column 12 line 66-column 13 line 23, column 15 lines 41-49, and column 18 lines 27-33).

Martin does not disclose expressly a plurality of client computer devices, having respective user interfaces that in turn have respective visual display units, a printer device comprising preview generation means for generating preview image data of a print job, and said client computer devices comprising respective processors, respective operating systems, respective communications ports for communicating between said client computer devices and said printer devices, respective user interfaces having respective visual display units, respective driver means for driving said printer devices, and respective browser means for browsing a page display on said printer device.

Fujii discloses a plurality of client computer devices, having respective user interfaces that in turn have respective visual display units (see Figs. 1 and 2A), a printer device comprising preview generation means for generating preview image data of a print job, wherein the print preview represents a preview of the print job as printed on the printer device (see Figs. 1 and 2, column 8 lines 54-59, column 9 lines 14-24 and 35-38, column 11 lines 10-20, column 11 line 44-column 12 line 47, column 14 lines 5-19, and column 19 lines 37-42, reference shows a data converting device connected to

Art Unit: 2625

the printer that generates the print preview data and also states that the printer may be adapted to contain the data converting device), and said client computer devices comprising respective processors, respective operating systems, respective communications ports for communicating between said client computer devices and said printer devices, respective user interfaces having respective visual display units, respective driver means for driving said printer devices, and respective browser means for browsing a page display on said printer device (see Figs. 1, 2, 6, and 13 and column 9 lines 30-59).

Martin & Fujii are combinable because they are from the same field of endeavor, image output systems having a print preview function.

At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to combine generation of print preview data by a printer device and the plurality of client computer devices containing respective communication, print preview, and display components, as described by Fujii, with the system of Martin.

The suggestion/motivation for doing so would have been to provide the accurate display of a preview representation of a document that is to be output by a particular printer by taking into account the setting and type of printer being used and the setting and type of display being used. The accuracy of the print preview representation being displayed being equal to or similar to the actual image outputted (see column 2 line 45-column 3 line 27 of Fujii).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Fujii with Martin to obtain the invention as specified in claim 7.

Regarding claim 8, Martin and Fujii disclose the system discussed in claim 7, and Martin further discloses wherein said browser device is capable of browsing a page image of the first or second print preview, said page image displaying a preview image which is a true image representation of a print image in a form in which it may be printed by said first or second printer device, taking into account the specific settings of said first or second printer device (see Fig. 5, column 2 lines 42-59, column 10 lines 47-66, column 11 lines 6-45, column 12 line 66-column 13 line 23, column 15 lines 41-49, column 17 lines 62-64, and column 18 lines 27-33) and Fujii further wherein said browser device is capable of browsing a page image of a print preview, said page image displaying a preview image which is a true image representation of a print image in a form in which it may be printed by a said printer device, taking into account the specific settings of that printer (see column 12 line 48-column 13 line 18 and column 14 lines 5-19).

Regarding claim 9, Martin and Fujii disclose the system discussed in claim 7, and Martin further discloses wherein said user interface is arranged to send a print command to a selected one of said first or second printer device, to print the print job in a same format as identified by a print preview corresponding to the selected one of the print devices as displayed on said visual display unit (see Fig. 5, column 2 lines 42-59, column 10 lines 47-66, column 11 lines 6-45, column 12 line 66-column 13 line 23, column 15 lines 41-49, and column 18 lines 27-33).

7. Claims 13-15, and 17-19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Martin and Yamamoto as applied to claim 10 above, and further in view of Fujii.

Regarding claim 13, Martin and Yamamoto do not disclose expressly wherein said print job comprises a job name data.

Fujii discloses wherein said print job comprises a job name data (see Fig. 8B).

Regarding claim 14, Martin and Yamamoto do not disclose expressly wherein said print job comprises a timestamp data.

Fujii discloses wherein said print job comprises a timestamp data (see Fig. 8B).

Regarding claim 15, Martin and Yamamoto do not disclose expressly wherein the specific settings are selected from the set comprising font settings, margin settings, rendering settings, print media size and type settings, color settings, and internal printer settings.

Fujii discloses wherein the specific settings are selected from the set comprising font settings, margin settings, rendering settings, print media size and type settings, color settings, and internal printer settings (see column 9 lines 1-6, column 12 lines 14-19, and column 14 lines 5-19).

Regarding claim 17, Martin and Yamamoto do not disclose expressly sending a request to a web server in a HTTP format, said request specifying a printer address and a job identification data.

Fujii discloses sending a request to a web server in a HTTP format, said request specifying a printer address and a job identification data (see Figs. 5 and 8, column 12 line 48-column 13 line 19, and column 15 lines 9-23).

Regarding claim 18, Martin and Yamamoto do not disclose expressly sending a pause signal with said print job to pause printing.

Fujii discloses sending a pause signal with said print job to pause printing (see column 9 lines 14-21, column 11 lines 44-52, and column 12 lines 27-47, reference shows that the converting device receives output data from a computer and converts the data to print data appropriate for the printer and sends the data to the printer but the print data is not printed until the user starts the printing after viewing the preview data generated by the converting device and displayed on the computer display, which is analogous to the claim limitation and is therefore anticipated by the reference).

Regarding claim 19, Martin and Yamamoto do not disclose expressly sending a print signal to override a paused condition of said print job.

Fujii discloses sending a print signal to override a paused condition of said print job (see column 9 lines 14-21, column 11 lines 44-52, and column 12 lines 27-47, reference shows that the converting device receives output data from a computer and converts the data to print data appropriate for the printer and sends the data to the printer but the print data is not printed until the user starts the printing after viewing the preview data generated by the converting device and displayed on the computer display, which is analogous to the claim limitation and is therefore anticipated by the reference).

Martin, Yamamoto, & Fujii are combinable because they are from the same field of endeavor, image output systems having a print preview function.

At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teachings of Fujii with the system of Martin and Yamamoto.

The suggestion/motivation for doing so would have been to provide the accurate display of a preview representation of a document that is to be output by a particular printer by taking into account the setting and type of printer being used and the setting and type of display being used. The accuracy of the print preview representation being displayed being equal to or similar to the actual image outputted (see column 2 line 45-column 3 line 27 of Fujii).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Fujii with Martin and Yamamoto to obtain the invention as specified in claims 13-15 and 17-19.

8. Claim 11 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Martin and Yamamoto as applied to claim 10 above, and further in view of Adamske.

Martin and Yamamoto do not disclose expressly registering image files of the first and second print previews as resources in a web server and presenting said first and second print previews as at least one web page.

Adamske discloses registering image files of the first and second print previews as resources in a web server (see column 4 lines 61-65 and column 5 lines 15-28) and

presenting said first and second print previews as at least one web page (see column 3 lines 47-59, column 4 line 61-column 5 line 46, and column 5 line 64-column 6 line 23).

Martin, Yamamoto, & Adamske are combinable because they are from the same field of endeavor, printing and previewing image data.

At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to combine the storage of an image file in a web server and the display of the preview as a web page as described by Adamske with the system of Martin and Yamamoto.

The suggestion/motivation for doing so would have been to provide the ability to deliver information in a timely manner and to multiple destinations as well as allowing a user to preview an image to be printed in real-time and on-line as it will appear in printed form after delivery (see column 2 lines 30-33 of Adamske).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Adamske with Martin and Yamamoto to obtain the invention as specified in claim 11.

9. Claim 16 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Martin and Yamamoto as applied to claim 10 above, and further in view of Blumberg et al.

Martin and Yamamoto do not disclose expressly displaying a generic page informing of progress of a preview page compilation.

Blumberg discloses displaying a generic page informing of progress of a preview page compilation (see paragraph [0039] lines 4-6).

Martin, Yamamoto, & Blumberg are combinable because they are from the same field of endeavor, printing and previewing of image data.

At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to combine the progress of preview data (it is well known in the art to provide a progress meter to inform a user of a processes completion point), as described by Blumberg with the system of Martin and Yamamoto.

The suggestion/motivation for doing so would have been to keep the user informed of the stage at which the print preview process has completed to avoid the user thinking that a problem may have occurred if the system has been processing a particular job for a long period of time.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Blumberg with Martin and Yamamoto to obtain the invention as specified in claim 16.

Conclusion

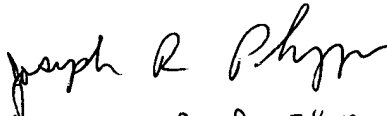
Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Mark R. Milia whose telephone number is (571) 272-7408. The examiner can normally be reached M-F 8:00am-4:00pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Twyler M. Lamb can be reached at (571) 272-7406. The fax number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Mark R. Milia
Examiner
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